Jetmaster

JETMASTER INSET STOVE MKIII
16i, 18i, 50i, 60i, 70i, 60i Low, 70i Low

Installation, Operating and Servicing Instructions

Please leave these instructions with the customer

CONTENTS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

USERS INSTRUCTIONS

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

The data can be found on the data badge located at the left side of the inner fire box

Fire Details

Serial Number	
Model	
Installation Date	

Purchased From

Name	
Address	
Tel	
Date	

Installation By

Installer Name	
Company	
Address	
Tel	

Commissioning

Please Circle One

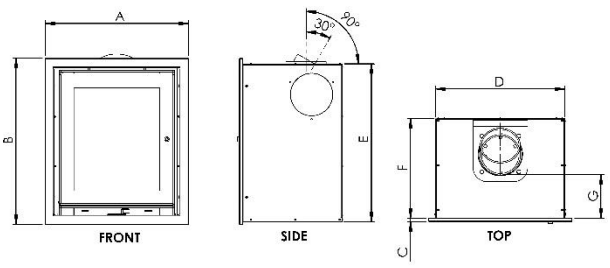
Flue type correct	YES	NO
Flue swept and soundness checked	YES	NO
Smoke draw test (spillage) carried out	YES	NO
Air supply checked	YES	NO
Controls explained	YES	NO
HETAS Number		

Signature	
Print name	

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

		16i	18i	50i	60i	70i	60i Low	70i Low	
OPENING REQUIRED									
Width		407	457	547	647	747	647	747	mm
Height		554	554	593	593	593	493	493	mm
Depth		355	355	355	355	355	355	355	mm
Width		16	18	21 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2	in
Height		21 7/8	21 7/8	23 3/8	23 3/8	23 3/8	19 3/8	19 3/8	in
Depth		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	in
STANDARD FRAME *30mm all sides*									
Width	**A**	450	500	582	682	782	682	782	mm
Height	**B**	576	576	615	615	615	518	518	mm
Depth	**C**	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	mm
Width	**A**	17 3/4	19 7/8	22 7/8	26 7/8	30 3/4	26 7/8	30 3/4	in
Height	**B**	22 5/8	22 5/8	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	20 3/8	20 3/8	in
Depth	**C**	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	in
WIDE FRAME *50mm top & sides, 30mm base*									
Width	**A**	490	540	622	722	822	722	822	mm
Height	**B**	596	596	635	635	635	538	538	mm
Depth	**C**	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	mm
Width	**A**	19 1/4	21 1/4	24 1/2	28 3/8	32 3/8	28 3/8	32 3/8	in
Height	**B**	23 1/2	23 1/2	25	25	25	21 1/8	21 1/8	in
Depth	**C**	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	in
OUTER FIREBOX									
Width	**D**	399	449	531	631	731	631	731	mm
Height	**E**	549	549	588	588	588	488	488	mm
Depth	**F**	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	mm
Width	**D**	15 3/4	17 3/4	20 7/8	24 7/8	28 7/8	24 7/8	28 7/8	in
Height	**E**	21 7/8	21 7/8	23 1/8	23 1/8	23 1/8	19 1/4	19 1/4	in
Depth	**F**	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	in
OUTPUTS (WOOD)									
Room size heated		70	100	130	150	200	130	170	M^3
Total nominal heat output†		3.6	4.9	6.3	7.5	10	6.5	8.5	kW
Net efficiency†		85	85	84	84	77	78	73	%
MINIMUM FLUE SIZE									
Diameter		125	125	125	125	125	125	150	mm
Diameter		5	5	5	6	6	6	6	in
Area		123	123	123	177	177	177	177	cm^2
Area		20	20	20	28	28	28	28	in^2
Minimum flue draught		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Pa
Depth to flue	**G**	150	150	150	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.5	mm
Depth to flue	**G**	6	6	6	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	in
Flue gas temp to EN13229:2001		182	225	7	292	350	7	7	°C
Flue gas mass flow to EN13229:2001		2.7	3.1	7	4.2	6.7	7	7	gs-1
Mean CO^2 in flue gas to EN13229:2001		10.72	12.44	7	14.48	12.40	7	7	%
Mean CO @ 13% O^2 to EN13229:2001		0.37	0.35	7	0.24	0.45	7	7	%
CHIMNEY HEIGHT									
Above fire		4.5	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	m
Above fire		15	15	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	ft
AIR SUPPLY									
Area		0*	0*	10	14	27.5	10	20	cm^2
Area		0*	0*	2	2 1/2	4 1/2	2	4	in^2
WEIGHT		65	75	80	90	100	80	90	Kg
MAXIMUM WOOD SIZE									
Length		200	275	300	400	500	400	500	mm
Diameter		75	75	75	100	100	100	100	mm
MAXIMUM REFUEL WEIGHT		1.00	1.28	1.80	2.25	2.84	2.00	2.50	Kg
MINIMUM REFUEL INTERVAL		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	Min
SMOKELESS ZONE REPORT									
Defra approved for wood		3	3	3	3	7	7	7	

† Tested to EN13229:2001. 50i, 60i Low and 70i Low are Jetmaster estimated figures.
* An air supply may be required in homes which have high levels of air tightness.



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

THE 16i, 18i, 50i AND 60i INSET APPLIANCES ARE DESIGNED AND APPROVED TO BURN WOOD IN A SMOKE CONTROLLED AREA WHEN FITTED AND OPERATED IN LINE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Introduction

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING THE INSTALLATION. CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE DETAILS OF INSTALLATION WILL ENABLE YOU TO GET THE BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR FIRE.

NOTE: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

There are three essential requirements for a successful installation.

A. The fire must be correctly fitted into the recess and surround.

B. The chimney must be swept and of correct dimensions, be suitable for use with a wood burning stove and be terminated clear of any possible wind effects.

C. There must be an adequate supply of air into either the appliance if an external air supply is used, or adequate air supply into the room if an external air supply is not used.

Dimensions

The Technical Specifications on page 5 contains all the dimensional information necessary to allow the installation to be properly planned.

Regulations

In the United Kingdom, the installation must be in accordance with: -

- The Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment or the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department.
- All relevant codes of practice and relevant parts of any local regulations, including those referring to National and European standards Code of Practice BS8303 for installation of domestic heating and cooking appliances burning solid mineral fuel.
- The current issue of BS EN 15287-1:2007 for design, installation and commissioning of chimneys must be followed.
- In your own interest and for safety, in the United Kingdom, it is the law that all solid fuel appliances are installed by competent persons, a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer. **The Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme (HETAS) require its members to work to recognised standards.**
- In other countries, the installation must also conform to the national and local regulations in force. This may include only the use of permitted fuels in some countries.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an “unauthorised fuel” for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an “exempt” appliance (“exempted” from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area). The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland.

Therefore, it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been “authorised” in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than “authorised” fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

Air Control Stop (Low Rate Stop)

The 16i, 18i, 50i and 60i have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and are fitted with a low rate stop. This stop prevents the air control lever being slid to the fully closed position. This will allow the fire to be turned down to a minimum setting without being fully closed.

If the fire is installed into a smoke controlled area then the low rate stop **MUST** be left fitted in position. If the fire is not installed in a smoke controlled area then the stop may be removed.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here:
www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

Health and Safety Precautions

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

THIS APPLIANCE IS DESIGNED AND APPROVED TO BURN WOOD WITH THE DOOR CLOSED.

WHEN A COAL GRATE IS INSERTED, THEN COAL, SMOKELESS FUELS AND OTHER SOLID FUELS MAY BE BURNT.

THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT DESIGNED TO BURN GAS.

Important Points to Note before Starting Installation.

Convection Inlet

This must never be restricted. The fire can be fitted on a small plinth for aesthetic reasons also this will help prevent the ingestion of any ash from the hearth into the air inlet.

Paint

It is strongly recommended that the fire is protected from cement and plaster splashes during installation, as these are difficult to remove from the surfaces.

Modular Construction

Due to the modular construction of the unit, you can for instance:

Fit the flue connector, air supply pipes and the outer box. The rest of the components can be kept in safe storage while all rough building and finishing work is being completed. At the final stage, the engine and finishing frame can be fitted.

This way there is less chance of aesthetic damage, or accidental damage to important components while building work is in progress.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

Installation Requirements

Any under floor vents or openings **within** the builders opening should be sealed off.

The surface of the hearth and fireplace floor must be sufficiently flat to ensure that a good seal with the outer firebox can be made and to enable the finishing frame to fit. Any excessive unevenness (uneven tiles, stone, etc.) should be rectified.

The front face of the fireplace should be reasonably flat over the area covered by the outer firebox top and side flange seals to ensure good sealing. These faces should be made good if necessary.

The appliance must not stand on combustible materials or carpets.

Unpacking

Handling - Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

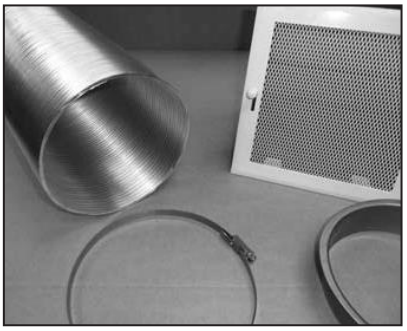
The fire and the following components are packed in several cartons. Take care when unpacking the fire to avoid accidental damage. Particular care should be taken with the glass door and the air control mechanism.

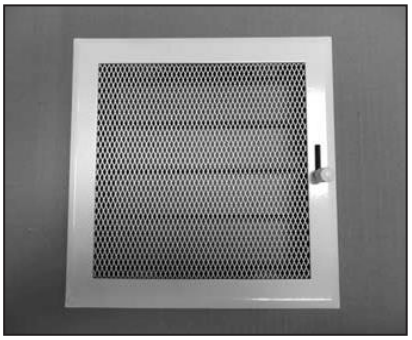
Ensure that all the listed items are present before commencing installation.

- *Firebox consisting of an outer box and an inner firebox*
- *Finishing Frame*
- *Flue Adaptor*
- *Roll of Fibre Insulation for back and sides*
- *Sheet of White Ceramic Insulation for top (2 layers)*
- *Door operating tool*
- *Installation & Operating Instructions*
- *Guarantee card*

Optional external air kit consisting of:
1. Flexible air pipe ∅63mm x1 2. Clamp x1

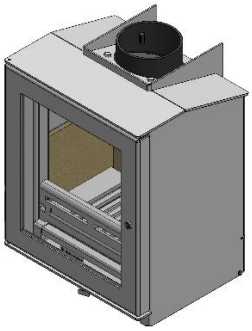
Optional Basket for burning smokeless fuel - 60i and 70i



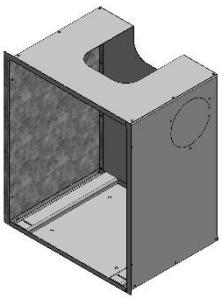


Optional Hot air ducting kit consisting of
1. Flexible pipe ∅150mm x1 2. Flexible pipe spigot attachment x1
3. Clamps x 2 4. Closable air grille x1 5. Bolts for pipe spigot attachment x 3

INNER BOX



OUTER BOX



FINISHING FRAME

FLUE COLLAR

STANDARD HANDLE

Chimneys and Flues

The flue and chimney must be inspected before installation to ensure that it is suitable for the appliance being fitted. Chimney and flue systems must meet the requirements of the Building Regulations Document J.

Soundness of Flue

The flue must be sound and free from cracks and obstructions. New flues should be lined.

All flues should be swept clean prior to installation and inspected for soundness and freedom from blockages.

Any flue liner must comply with the test requirements for flue liners for use with burning solid mineral fuels.

Flue Size / Dimensions

Whether the chimney is old or is newly built, its dimensions must be adequate to support the size of fire to be installed. The larger the fire, the greater the size of flue and the taller the chimney required. When specifying flue liners, ensure that the important **internal** dimensions are stated.

The minimum height of any flue must be 4.5m measured from the top of the fire to the top of the flue. See the Technical Specifications on page 5 for recommended flue size and minimum chimney height.

The flue must not be used for any other appliance or application.

Use of Existing Chimneys

These must be swept and inspected for dimensions and soundness before starting to install the fire. Existing flue liners should be inspected and replaced if required.

Termination

It is important to terminate the top of the flue in such a way that it will allow free passage of combustion products to the atmosphere without being subjected to turbulent air or high-pressure zones that could cause a downdraught.

Building regulations stipulate minimum clearance above windows and ventilation openings.

Pots should be simple, open topped and with the same internal diameter as the flue. Unconventional pots or terminals must be so designed that will operate satisfactorily in all wind directions. Take steps to prevent birds nesting in the terminal. Thatch roofs need specialist advice. Please contact your chimney supplier.

Flue Outlet

Flow from the outlet must be totally free from any obstruction.

Bends

The ideal flue is straight and vertical. New chimneys must not deviate more than 45º from the vertical, but it is desirable that the deviations do not exceed 30º. Bends greater than 30º should be avoided where possible. In older chimneys bends exceeding 45º may be found and will degrade flue performance.

Sweeping

The chimney can be swept through the fire. The fire is provided with removable baffle boards to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the unit. The fire must be installed in such a way that this can be carried out. The Flue Collar can be installed either vertically or 30° from vertical.

Flue Connection

The flue collar can be connected to the stove after the fire has been put into position.

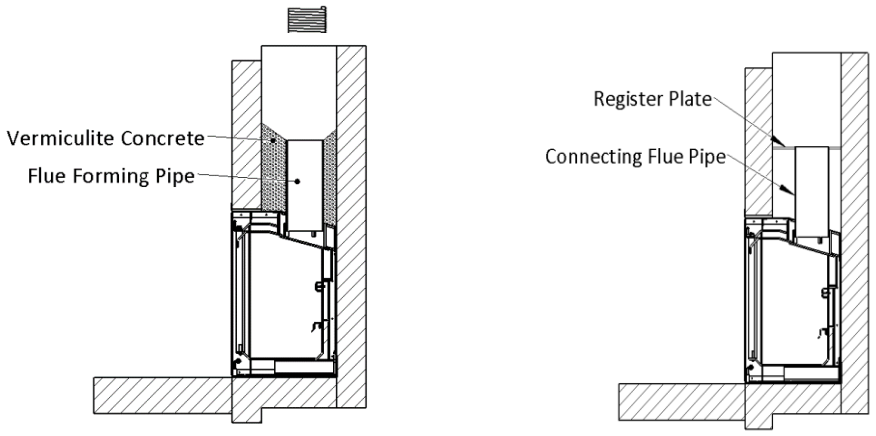
Make sure the gasket is fitted over the flue collar before making any connection to the flue liner or flue pipe.

If connecting to a stainless-steel liner, the flue liner and single skin adaptor can be lowered down the chimney and the spigot end of the adaptor lowered into the firebox.

The flue collar can then be connected to the adaptor.

The completed flue collar assembly can then be pushed up to the top plate of the stove and secured in position using the four M8 nuts and washers. Check the clearance of the flue liner adaptor through the top of the stove before deciding on this method.

If connecting to an existing masonry chimney, it is recommended that a flue forming pipe (short length of flue pipe) is used and the void between the flue forming pipe and the chimney filled with vermiculite concrete.
A suitable access hole will need to be made in the chimney breast to allow the back filling to be carried out and then filled and sealed once the installation is complete.
Alternatively, a connection can be made using a register plate although it will be necessary to allow access for fitting the flue pipe to the register plate and sealing all joints.



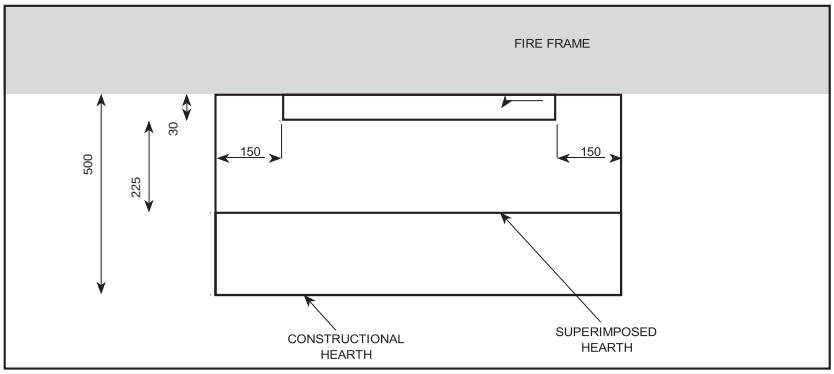
HEARTHS

Hearths must be in line with the Building Regulations Document J and be suitable for use with a solid fuel fire.

Both the constructional hearth and the superimposed hearth must be made from non-combustible material.

Constructional hearth must be at least 125mm thick and protrude 500mm forward from the front face of the appliance and 150mm each side from the edge of the appliance. See diagram.

Superimposed hearth must be 225mm forward from the front face of the appliance and 150mm each side from the edge of the appliance. See diagram.



New hearths, fireplaces recesses and chimneys should be constructed to conform to Building Regulations Document J.

Hearths, or plinths constructed to support the fire above the hearth, must be horizontal.

Any hole in the wall installation will still require a hearth to be fitted.

The floor or recess on which the fire stands shall have adequate load bearing capacity. Particular attention shall be paid to existing constructions.

It is important to ensure that the fireplace is installed on a non-combustible surface.

Do not install this unit directly onto wooden or carpet floors.

Allowances must be made for expansion and contraction when fitting materials up against the fire which may become hot.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Protection of Heat

As on all heat producing appliances the use of flammable wall coverings and combustible materials directly above or to the sides of the fire may lead to a fire hazard. Please bear this in mind when installing the appliance or decorating.

Fire Surrounds and Shelves

If in doubt always consult the building regulations regarding the proximity of combustible materials.

Some fire surrounds require the fire to be set forward from the chimney breast or to be raised for aesthetic reasons. Ensure that these requirements are taken into account when positioning the fire. Take this into account when forming the recess and front finished face of the fireplace for the fire. Surrounds should be suitable for use with a solid fuel fire.

Use the table below to achieve the minimum distances to combustible surrounds.

Model	Min Height from frame of fire to underside of shelf or surround	Shelf depth out from wall. For every increase in Depth of 25mm. Height to under- side to increase by 50mm	Min distance from side of fire frame to upright of surround
16i	300mm (12”)	100mm (4”)	150mm (6”)
18i	300mm (12”)	100mm (4”)	150mm (6”)
50i	350mm (14”)	100mm (4”)	150mm (6”)
60i	375mm (15”)	100mm (4”)	175mm (7”)
70i	450mm (18”)	100mm (4”)	200mm (8”)
60i Low	375mm (15”)	100mm (4”)	175mm (7”)
70i Low	450mm (18”)	100mm (4”)	200mm (8”)

In certain cases, further protection may be required to guard against heat on combustible materials, such as increasing the shelf height or shielding with a non-combustible material.

This is because of the variability of the heat produced from a solid fuel fire.

It is dependent on the quality of fuel used and the refuelling frequency.

Pictures and TV’s

Due to the extreme temperatures that can be achieved above the fire, always ensure that any TV’s, paintings or other combustible items that may be near do not become excessively hot. For TV’s always consult the manufacturer’s instructions to see if exposure to heat will cause damage.

Plastering

Hot air can cause staining above the fire in the same manner as on the wall above a radiator. This often shows more on lighter coloured finished surfaces. The area directly above the fire will become very hot. Therefore, to reduce the risk of cracking we advise the following:

When plastering above the fire, fit reinforcing mesh (expanded metal lathing) for at least 225mm above the fire and for the full width of the fire. This mesh can be continued down the sides of the fire.

Use a high temperature or other heat resistant plaster.

AIR SUPPLY

All fires require a supply of air to support combustion and to allow the chimney to draw correctly.

Air starvation will result in poor flue draw and smokiness in the room.

All installations will require a **permanent dedicated** air supply for the fire of at least **5.5cm² per kW of rated heat output over 5kW.** The size of air supply duct or ducts recommended for each fire is shown in the **Technical Specifications on page 5.**

An air supply may be required in homes which have high levels of air tightness even if the fire output is 5kW or less.

The Building Regulations Document J and L must be taken into account when providing ventilation for the fire.

Newly constructed houses, especially those using double-glazing and employing modern draught control techniques, will need careful planning of air entry.

Extractors or fans when operated in the same room or adjoining room of the fire may cause problems.

If there is a fan or extractor fitted in the property then allowance for additional air may be required. See commissioning section.

If there is more than one appliance in the property then each appliance must be supplied with adequate combustion air and ventilation so that all the appliances can operate simultaneously.

Air Supplied from Room

Bring air in to the room close to the fire. The ideal position is just to the sides of the fireplace opening as shown. It can be split and brought up in two positions if required, one each side of the fireplace opening.

Careful positioning of the vents is essential so that they are not liable to become blocked and cause cold draughts.

Where possible, draw air from two walls at right angles and duct to a mixing chamber beneath the floor before it enters the room. This will reduce the influence of strong winds on the supply of air. Where an existing floor is solid, vents may have to be provided through the walls in a manner, which achieves conditions as close as possible to the above, perhaps, by the use of ducting or of false skirting.

Where there is a suspended floor over a well ventilated under floor space, it may be sufficient just to set ventilation openings through the floorboards adjacent to the chimney breast. Older houses with the possibility of draughts entering around doors and windows will still profit from the provision of a separate air supply as, properly placed, this will stop or reduce cold draughts.

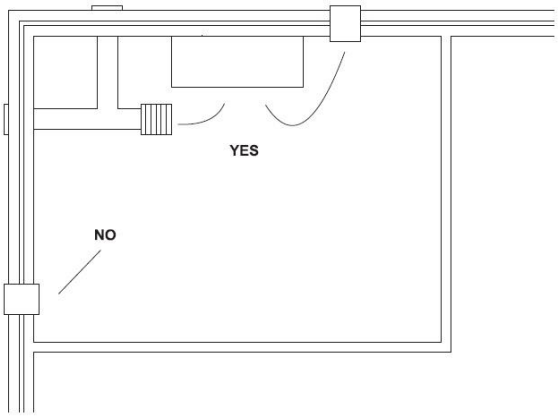
DO NOT set a ventilation grille in the hearth immediately in front of the fire. The cold air entering the room will form a cold 'curtain' in front of the fire and may destroy the convection of warm air around the room.

DO NOT place an air supply inlet across the room from the fire. The draught of cold air crossing the room will scour the room of warm air and the overall heating effect of the fire will be reduced.

DO NOT set a ventilation grille in a position where they may become liable to blockage.

Where the floor is solid, vents need to be provided through the walls in a manner, which achieves conditions as close as possible to the above, perhaps, by use of ducting or false skirting.

When bringing in the air supply consideration should be given to any regulations that would effect the position of any ducting or ventilation grilles.



Air Supplied from External Source

The primary air can be taken from an external source from outside the building.

There is a knockout circular hole on the back of the outer box that will allow a ∅63mm flexible air pipe to be pushed through the back of the outer box and over an adaptor sleeve and then over the air chamber pipe attached to the inner firebox. An air kit is available as an optional extra to do this.

With this in place the flexible pipe can be fed through the wall or floor to an external air source. An open grille maybe attached to the end of the flexible pipe to stop debris from blocking the pipe. Ensure that the grille does not restrict the air supply. The air requirements are listed in the Technical Specifications on page 5.

Where direct ducted air is fitted it is still necessary to fit fixed permanent ventilation into the room in accordance with the requirements of Approved Document J.

Fitting the Fire

Site Preparation for Fitting

Builders Opening

If installing the fire in an existing fireplace, first remove all loose material from the recess and measure the opening and recess to ensure that the Jetmaster outer firebox will fit. The opening must be high and wide enough to allow the outer firebox to be pushed into position. Allow extra height if connecting directly to the existing flue to make the connection.

The recess must be large enough to provide a clearance around the sides, back and top of the outer firebox to allow the insulation to be fitted. Cut away or build up to achieve the desired dimensions. See Technical Specifications on page 5.

Do not remove any structural lintels without first seeking expert advice. Often identification and location of the lintel can be found by removing some surface plaster above the opening that is to be altered.

Where the recess is to be newly built, form the recess to give a clearance around the sides and back of the outer firebox to accommodate the insulation.

For details of opening sizes required. See Technical Specifications on page 5.

The fire **must** be directly connected to the flue system. With an existing flue check that a sealed flue connection can be achieved between the fire adaptor and the flue. Some adaption may be required to the existing flue to enable it to fit with the adaptor supplied.

Where a closure plate is required then it must conform to the Building Regulations.

The fire surround should be flat around the sealing area of the fire. Check that the hearth, or new plinth where this is constructed, is horizontal and parallel to the finished fire lines.

Inglenook Installations or freestanding

The fire should be set within a brick, stone or non-combustible recess built within the inglenook. The flue connection from the top of the fire to the chimney can be made with flue liners if the brick or stone extends at least to the height of the top of the register plate and the liner runs to the top of the flue and is sealed.

Alternatively, if freestanding and just clad around in a non-combustible material then suitable flue pipe sealed at the fire adaptor and sealed into the existing chimney flue where it narrows should be used. The inglenook above the lintel should then be sealed with a non-combustible register plate conforming to the Building Regulations.

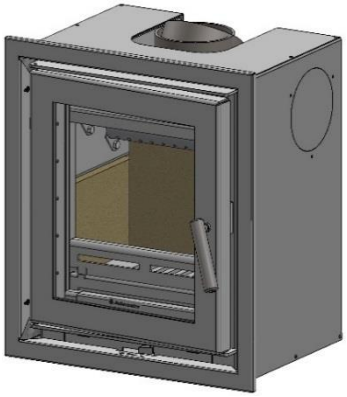
The register must be air tight and sealed around the edges, the flue connection passing through it and the inspection access cover. The register should be supported on a framework of non-combustible material.

Flue liners or flue pipe used must be of the correct size for the fire and must be suitable for use with solid fuel fires. Flue pipes of aluminium or asbestos may not be used, nor may flexible pipes of aluminium or single wall stainless steel.

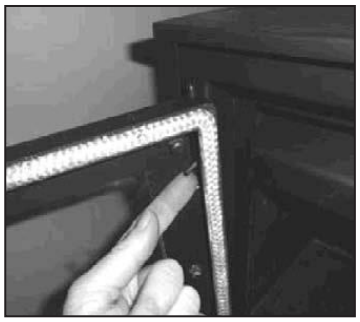
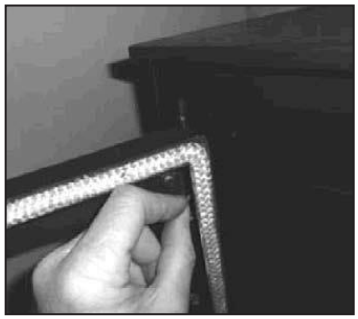
Appliance Preparation

Door Removal/Replacement

Unlock the door with the handle provided.



Open the door fully and carefully support the door, at the same time pull down the spring-loaded pin at the top of the door and lift the door up and outwards away from the lower hinge attachments on the firebox. Set aside in a safe place for refitting later.


Releasing the door pin

Take care not to damage the door seal.

Place the door on a soft surface in a safe position to protect the glass, paint and inner seal.

Particular attention should be given so that the painted edges do not become damaged.

Refit the door using the reverse process.

Lower door pin on stove body

Upper door pin attached to door

Air Control Stop (Low Rate Stop)

Once the door has been removed the low rate stop will be visible. This stop prevents the air control lever being slid to the fully closed position. This will allow the fire to be turned down to a minimum setting without being fully closed.

If the fire is installed into a smoke controlled area then the low rate stop **MUST** be left fitted in position. If the fire is not installed in a smoke controlled area then the stop may be removed.

Log Retainer Removal and Replacement

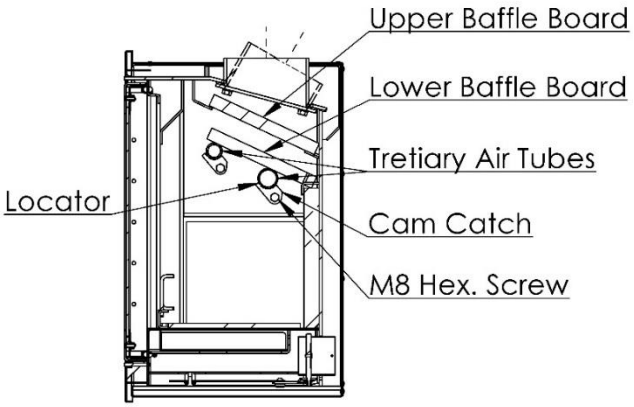
The log retainer can be detached and removed at the front of the fire box by sliding up, disengaging the tags from the slots at each side of the inner firebox at the front. To refit, slide down and locate the tags into the slots at each side of the inner firebox at the front. The retainer should be fitted the correct way around as shown in the photo.

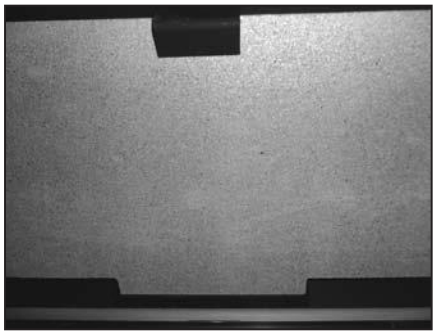
Tertiary Air Tubes

There are two tertiary air tubes located at the top of the inner firebox to bring air into the fire. One is large and one is small. Each tube is held in its position by a swing cam catch attached with a single 8mm bolt to the left hand inner side of the firebox. The cam catch has a locator at its end that locates in a hole at the end of the tube. When the cam catch locator is positioned in the tube hole the bolt is tightened to hold it in this position thus trapping the tube. This ensures that the tube will not slide out and it keeps the tube with its tertiary air ports in the correct position within the stove.

Above the two tubes are 2 sets of baffle boards. The two lower baffles are loose, just resting on the tubes and touching the rear of the stove. They are not fixed with any fixings. The one upper baffle is held in place by a bracket at the rear and a bracket at the front top, being trapped between the two brackets.

Baffle Boards





Upper baffle board and location brackets

Tertiary Air Tube and Lower Baffle Removal and Replacement

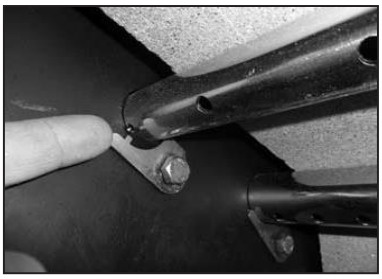
The sequence for easy removal of the air tubes and lower baffles are thus: -

First remove the front tertiary air tube closest to the door of the fire.

To remove the tube, slacken the 8mm bolt using a 13mm spanner. Once the bolt is slack then the cam catch can be rotated slightly so that the locator comes away from the tube hole releasing the tube.

There is no need to remove the 8mm bolt completely. It is easier for reassembly to just leave it loose.

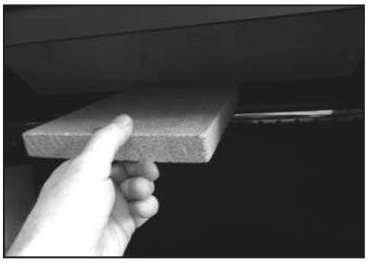
8mm bolt holding cam latch



Cam latch

Once this has been carried out then the tube can be slid across so that one end is released from the side chamber to drop down allowing space to pull it out of the other side of the chamber.

Next slide forward the lower baffles over the rear tube and drop their front edge down and remove them from the fire. Note their orientation as they are longer along one edge.



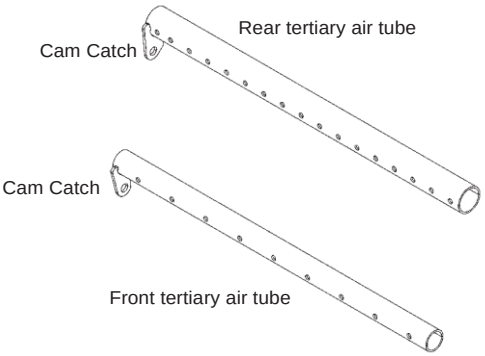
Finally remove the rear tube in the same manner as the front tube. Replacement is the reverse procedure. First fit the Rear Tube, then the lower baffles and then the Front Tube.

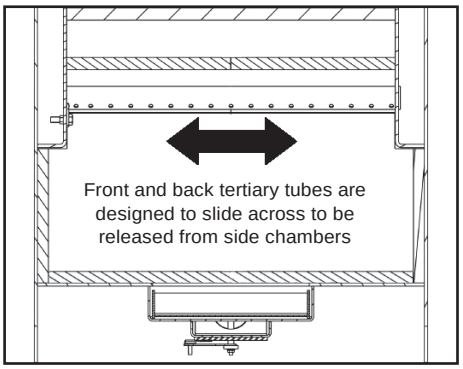
CAUTION

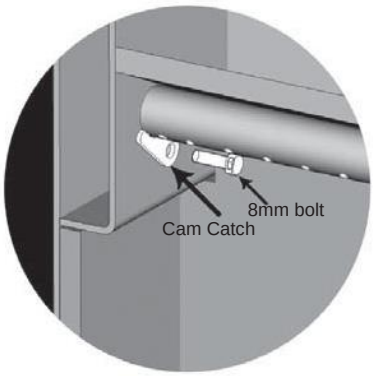
Ensure that the cam catch locator is positioned in the tube hole when the bolt is tightened to trap the tube from sliding out and to ensure that the tertiary air ports are in their correct position within the fire.

Ensure that the baffles are fitted the correct way around and centrally left to right.

Ensure that the lower boards are pushed together in the centre, as shown in the photo above.



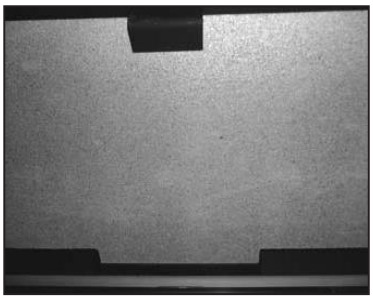




Upper Baffle Removal and Replacement

Above the lower baffles is an upper baffle. To remove this, first remove the tertiary air tubes and the lower baffles. Once this has been carried out then the upper baffle can be removed.

The upper baffle is held in place between a recessed bracket in the back panel and a bracket at the top front that supports it. The back of the upper board fits in a recess at the rear of the stove. Thus, the board is trapped/rests between the front bracket and the rear of the box.

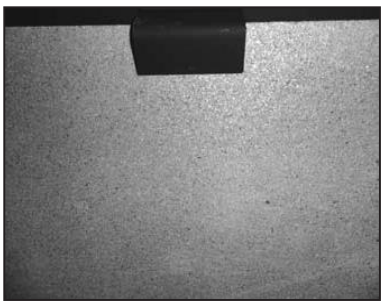


Upper baffle board and location brackets

To remove the upper baffle, pull the board forward out of the rear recess and lower the board down.

This is achieved by lifting the front of the board up and at the same time pulling forward so that the rear of the board “tongue” disengages from the recess bracket in the back panel. Then drop the rear of the board down, lowering the front to clear the front bracket.

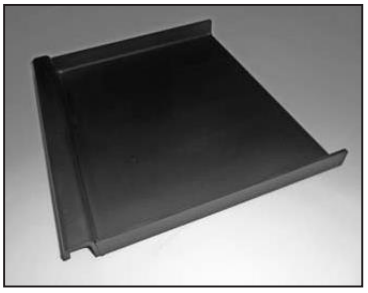
Note: No tools are necessary to remove the upper baffle. Replacement is the reverse procedure.



Removing and Replacing Ash Pan

Remove the ash pan by sliding it out from under the grid.

Fit the ash pan by sliding in under the cast bottom grid. Ensure it is fitted the correct way around with the handle towards the front as shown below.



Bottom Grate Removal and Replacement

The bottom grate can be removed by lifting up at the back edge and lifting out.

The grate may need tilting sideways to clear the stove opening when removing.

To refit, reverse the procedure by inserting the front edge in first and gently lower the back edge.

Internal Board Removal and Replacement (Rear and Sides)

The internal boards need to be taken out in the following sequence: -

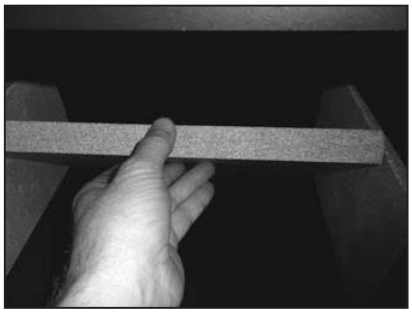
IMPORTANT First remove the Ash Pan then the Bottom Grate followed by the Rear boards and then the Side boards.

Although the boards are durable care should be taken not to break them during handling.

The position of the boards must be noted so that they can be replaced back in the same positions and order. Note also that some of the boards can only be fitted one way around or are handed.

Rear Board Removal and Replacement

Remove the rear vertical board by gently pulling the top edge out first, then slide forward.



Replacement is the reverse procedure.

The rear board will need to be tilted/twisted sideways to clear the stove opening in a similar manner to the bottom grate.

Side Board Removal and Replacement

The left and right-side boards can be removed by gently pulling one edge out first then, slide the boards towards the centre of the stove. Replacement is the reverse procedure.

To replace the boards, offer one edge in first and then push the board gently back.

Note: - They should be pushed back flat against the steel body of the fire.

Note: - Some of the boards will only fit one way around and if they are forced will break.

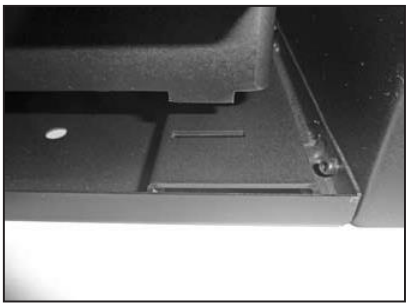
Flue Adaptor Removal (If fitted to fire)

With the internal components removed it is now possible to get to the flue adaptor nuts and washers. These should be removed and the adaptor carefully removed from the top of the fire. Take care not to damage the adaptor seal. If some of the internal boards are still in situ then care should be taken when removing and replacing the flue adaptor bolts so that none of the internal parts become damaged.

Inner Firebox “Engine” Removal

Finally, with the adaptor removed the inner firebox engine can be removed.

To remove the inner firebox, lift slightly at the front to disengage the 2 tags that locate the inner box into the outer box slot at the front, see photo. Then slide the inner firebox “engine” out on the guides from the outer box. Small wheels at the rear of the firebox will ease this operation. With the inner and outer boxes now separate work can begin to fit the outer firebox into the prepared opening.



Inner box tag

Outer box slot

FITTING THE FIREBOX

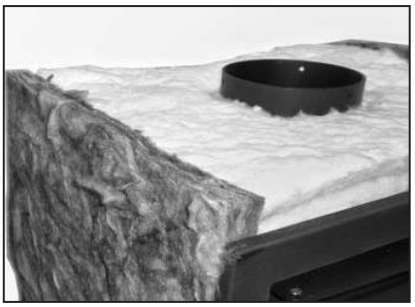
Due to the modular construction of the unit, you can for instance:

Fit the air supply pipe and the outer box. The rest of the components can be kept in safe storage while all rough building and finishing work is being completed. At the final stage, the engine, Flue Adaptor and finishing frame can be fitted.

This way there is less chance of aesthetic damage, or accidental damage to important components while building work is in progress.

Outer Firebox Fitting

The box can be sealed to the opening using the insulation supplied, or similar insulating material.



Place the outer firebox in front of the prepared opening. Wrap the sides and back of the fire with the fibre insulation and hold this in place with tape. **Two layers of white ceramic insulation should be placed across the top of the outer firebox relieving around the area for the flue adaptor.** This is to allow for expansion and contraction and **to protect the wall above from excess heat**.

Slide the outer firebox into position in the prepared recess, taking care not to snag the insulation on the sides/ top of the opening.

Note: - If an external primary air supply is to be used then the knockout in the rear of the outer box must be first removed before fitting the outer box into the opening. Then, depending on the route of the flexible pipe a hole or clearance needs to be made behind the outer box to accommodate the pipe routing it to external air.

Larger voids around the box can be filled with a non-combustible insulation.

Once in position fix the outer box by drilling through the fixing holes located in the base and screw/bolt to the base of the opening using suitable fixings.

Infilling above the Outer Box

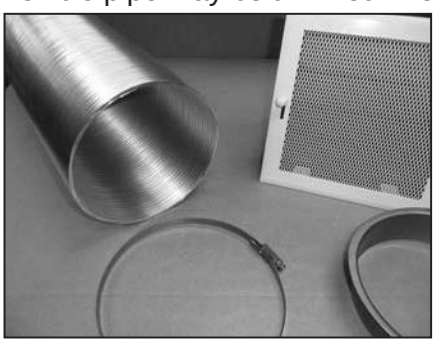
Where the opening is significantly higher than the outer firebox, the space may be filled by brickwork. Place a layer of **the white ceramic** insulation beneath the bricks to provide an expansion joint on top of the outer firebox in front of the adaptor to allow for expansion and contraction and to protect the wall above from excess heat. If more than three or four courses of brick are needed, these should be supported on a lintel or steel bar between the jambs.

Where slate or marble slips are used, these should be placed behind to form a sliding contact and thus allow for the expansion of the fire. Do not allow slips, marble, plaster or brickwork etc to abut the edge of the frame or to have direct contact with the firebox as expansion of the fire may cause them to crack. Use a strip of insulation as an expansion joint where necessary.

Fitting Hot Air Ducts (Optional Extra)

Hot air from around the convector box can be taken to another area within the room or to another room. If this is required then an optional air ducting kit is available (see page 8). This must be fitted at the time that the outer firebox is being fitted.

Use the bolts to attach the spigots to the outer box. A 10mm socket will make this easier. The ∅150mm flexible pipe can then be attached to the spigot with one of the clamps. The other end of the flexible pipe can be positioned where the air grille will be located and attached to the back of the grille with the other clamp. The flexible pipe may be trimmed if required to suit the route length.



Hot air ducting kit

Hot air duct attached to side of outer box

External Air Supply Fitting

The primary air can be taken from the room or alternatively it can come from an external source from outside the building.

If taken from the room then air ducts are required to the room, as the fire will take its primary air from the chamber around the fire that is fed by air from the room.

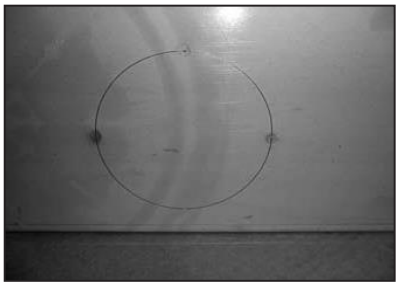
If air is required to be brought in from an external source then first the knockout at the rear of the outer box should be removed by careful removal with a hammer.

This will allow a ∅63mm flexible pipe to be pushed through the back of the outer box and over the air chamber pipe attached to the inner firebox.

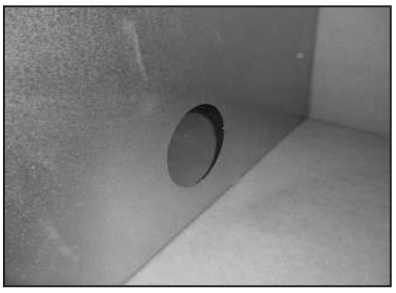
The flexible pipe should be held in place with the circular clamp supplied.

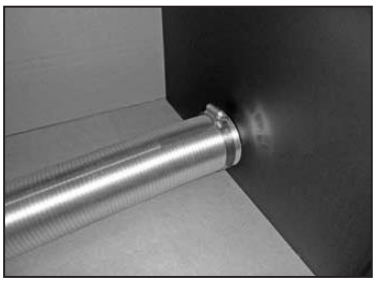
It is usually easier to fit the flexible pipe to the inner firebox first then slide the flexible pipe through the knockout hole in the outer box as the inner box is being slid into place. Then at this point the flex can be fed through any holes in the wall or floor to an external air source. An open grille maybe attached to the end of the flexible pipe to stop debris from blocking the pipe. Ensure that the grille does not restrict the air supply. The air requirements are listed in the data table on page 5.

Where direct ducted air is fitted it is still necessary to fit fixed permanent ventilation into the room in accordance with the requirements of approved Document J.



Outer box knockout





∅63mm pipe attached to inner box

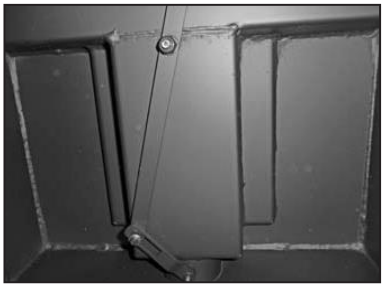
∅63mm flexible pipe pushed through outer box

Inner Firebox "Engine" Fitting

Before sliding the inner fire box engine into the outer box check that the air linkage mechanism is working correctly. Failure to do this may result in having to disconnect the flue at a later stage to remove the inner box to be able to rectify the mechanism.

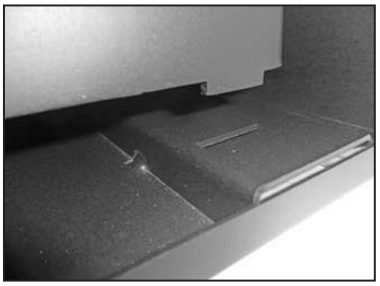
Once this is done slide the inner box "engine" into the outer box. Guides allow for easy location. The guides on the outer firebox have 2 slots cut into them at the front, one each side, see photo. As the inner box is slid backwards, ensure that the tags on the inner box locate into the slots of the outer box, see photo.

This will position the inner fire box in the correct position.



Air linkage mechanism

Outer box slot



Inner box tag

Do not push the inner box all the way back as it will block the rear air intake to the fire. If an external air supply is used ensure that the flexible pipe feeds through the rear of the outer box and does not get trapped. The final position should be with the front surface of the inner box 20mm further forward than the front surface of the outer box. When the front frame is fitted it will take up the 20mm gap and the front of the inner box should end up flush with the frame.

Refitting the Internal Components

Once the fire has been fitted then replacement of the internal parts can be finished.

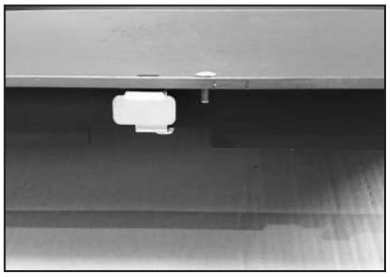
Refit the fire components by reversing the sequence of steps above in the appliance preparation section.

Bottom grate, ash pan, side boards, rear boards, upper board baffle, rear tube, lower board baffles and front tube. (At this stage, if the front finishing frame has not been fitted then leave the door removed).

Check the door seals correctly (if door fitted).

Check the operation of the air control to ensure that the linkage operates correctly.

Ensure that the low rate stop is fitted if the fire is installed into a smoke control area.



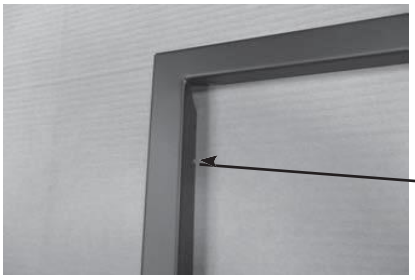
Finally refit the log retainer.

Fitting the Basket Grate (Optional Extra 60i and 70i)

The basket can be slid into the firebox centrally. It should be pushed back to the rear of the firebox and then pulled forward slightly by a few millimetres to allow a small air space between the rear of the basket and the inside back of the firebox.

Fitting the Frame

The frame is held in place onto the outer firebox with 4 screws. The frame has 2 slots on the inner flange on each upright, one slot towards the top and the other one lower down. The one at the top on the inner flange can be seen on the photo. The screws hold the frame by screwing into threads located in the side of the outer box.



Firstly, before the frame is fitted the door must be removed which allows easy access to locate the frame screws.

For door removal, see above.

The frame is fitted to the outer firebox by locating the flanges inside the outer firebox. The slots in the frame sides should align with the threaded holes. Ensure the frame is the correct way up. If they do not align then, either the frame has been positioned upside down or the outer box has been twisted out of square to the wall during fitting.

The screws can now be fitted as shown in the photo below.

Small adjustments of the frame can be made if required due to the slots.

Ensure that the frame is not pressed tight against any plastered surface or surface that is likely to mark.

Once the frame has been fitted, then finally, the door can now be refitted

See Door Removal/Replacement.

Check the door seals correctly.

Check that the inner firebox is flush with the frame when the door is fitted. If it is not then the inner firebox needs to be brought forward. See section on inner firebox "engine" fitting. Failure to do this could result in the air intake at the back of the inner box becoming blocked off effecting the operation of the fire.

Commissioning

After Installation Is Complete

In your own interest and for safety, in the United Kingdom, it is the law that all solid fuel appliances are installed by competent persons, a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer. **The Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme (HETAS) require its members to work to recognised standards.**

Door Tension Adjustment

The door tension latch is factory set to give the optimum pressure on the door seal. It should not normally need any adjustment until after the stove has had some considerable use or has had the glass replaced. However, after installation and before commissioning check the door latch tension. If it needs tensioning then see section in Servicing Instructions.

Air Supply

When commissioning the fire ensure that the air supply is adequate for the fire. An air supply may be required in homes which have high levels of air tightness even if the fire output is 5kW or less. Particular attention should be observed if there is a ceiling fan or extractor fan in the room or adjoining room as this may have an effect on the draw of the flue / fire. The fire should be tested with the ceiling or extractor fan on and with all inter-connecting doors to the room closed and then open. If required additional air may be required to overcome the extractor or fan pressure.

Smoke Draw Test.

Ensure appliance is not alight.

Warm chimney for 10 minutes using a blowlamp or similar heating device.

Place a smoke pellet in the wood tray or basket grate towards the front of the opening of the fire and ignite the pellet. Open the air control valve and close the door.

Check that the smoke is being drawn up the flue and that it is discharging satisfactory at the flue terminal.

If the test fails, then the flue and air supply should be checked. If this cannot be resolved, then further investigation will be required or seek expert advice.

Light the fire as detailed in the lighting instructions and allow the appliance to heat up to its operating temperature checking that no spillage occurs.

SAFETY ADVICE

During the first operation it is highly likely that fumes and smells maybe produced as part of the normal heat resistant paint curing process, much like a domestic oven. Therefore, good ventilation during this process is of utmost importance. We recommend that pregnant women, allergic persons and small children as well as domestic animals, especially birds, should not unnecessarily stay in subjected areas.

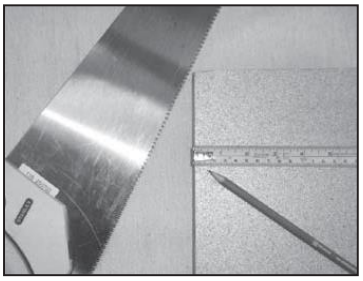
When being heated up for the first time, smells and fumes are often produced. This is a normal chemical process that allows the specialist heat resistant paint to cure and harden.

Please arrange for good ventilation of the room. Open windows and doors and if necessary, use a ventilator for fast interchange of air. Heat up to operation temperature for at least one hour. If maximum temperature is not achieved after heating up, release of odour may appear later. This should not be confused with spillage.

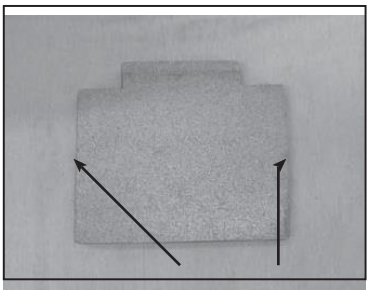
When the operating temperature has been reached, open the door slowly and carry out a spillage test with a smoke match around the door opening. If excessive spillage occurs, then the flue and air supply should be checked. If after further re-testing this cannot be resolved, then further investigation will be required or seek expert advice. Advise the customer not to use the fire until expert advice has been sought.

Trimming the Upper and Lower Baffles

To improve flue, draw and smoke discharge the lower and upper baffles may be trimmed back each end. Allow the appliance to cool. Remove the lower and upper baffles as described in the appliance preparation section. The upper baffle may be trimmed back by 25mm each end and each lower board baffle trimmed back 25mm from their outer edges. Trimming can be carried out using normal wood cutting hand tools. Refit the baffles and retest. This is not a solution to overcome poor chimney design. If after further re-testing this cannot be resolved then further investigation will be required or seek expert advice. Advise the customer not to use the fire until expert advice has been sought.



Trimming the lower and upper baffle sides



Upper baffle board

Notice Plate

Ensure that any notice plate is provided in line with the building regulations J4. The notice should contain information on the performance characteristics of the hearth, fireplace, flue or chimney and is to be fixed in an appropriate place.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

Cleaning Up

Immediately after installation, the visible parts of the fire should be cleaned up. Thereafter, the surfaces may be kept clean by using a light brush to remove dust and by occasional wiping with a lint-free cloth.

Lighting after installation

The Jetmaster should not be run hard until all cement and plasterwork is completely dry and cured. When installation has involved building in cement mortar allow: -

A. 7 days drying time if the house has other forms of heating.

b. At least 14 days if the installation is in a new or unoccupied property, or is fitted into a completely new chimney breast.

Chimney Sweeping

We recommend that chimneys should be swept at least once a year during the burning season. More frequent sweeping may be necessary where fires are burned throughout the year or where low-grade woods or bituminous coal are used as fuels. The chimney can be swept through the fire. The fire is provided with removable tertiary air tubes and board baffles to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the unit. See Servicing Instructions.

Handing Over

- Read the Users instructions and instruct the user on the operation of the fire and cleaning methods. Leave instructions with the user.
- The user should be told that any odours are due to the newness of materials and should disperse after a few hours operation.
- The user should be informed that the fire should be serviced annually and the chimney checked for flue pull and blockage.

Inform the customer of the requirement to fit a carbon monoxide alarm and the need for regular testing of such a device

Advise the customer on the operation of the air control lever in a smoke controlled area and that the low rate stop must be left fitted in position.

Advise the customer on the importance of an adequate air supply to the room

Advise the customer on the importance of regular servicing and chimney sweeping

Advise the customer on the door opening/closing procedure and the importance of always wearing a heat proof glove when operating the controls, the door and re-fuelling the fire.

The serial number is located on the data plate behind the door on the front of the fire

Finally, record the serial number and installer/supplier details at the front of this instruction book.

Data Plate

The data information can be found on the data badge located at the left side of the inner fire box.

The plate can be rotated out as shown in the photo the data can be read easier if the door is removed.
To remove the door, see section on door removal/replacement.

USERS INSTRUCTIONS

THE 16i, 18i, 50i AND 60i INSET APPLIANCES ARE DESIGNED AND APPROVED TO BURN WOOD IN A SMOKE CONTROLLED AREA WHEN FITTED AND OPERATED IN LINE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

General

WARNING –

NEVER HANG CLOTHES OR OTHER ITEMS OVER THE APPLIANCE.

This appliance is designed for intermittent operation and is intended for the purposes of room heating. It is designed to burn only the recommended fuels specified by Jetmaster and shall not be used with any liquid fuels or as an incinerator.

DO NOT USE THE APPLIANCE AS AN OPEN FIRE ALWAYS USE IT WITH THE DOOR CLOSED

THIS APPLIANCE IS DESIGNED AND APPROVED TO BURN WOOD WITH THE DOOR CLOSED

WHEN A COAL GRATE IS INSERTED, THEN COAL, SMOKELESS FUELS AND OTHER SOLID FUELS MAY BE BURNT.

THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT DESIGNED TO BURN GAS.

In the United Kingdom, the installation must be in accordance with: -

- The Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment or the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department.
- All relevant codes of practice and relevant parts of any local regulations, including those referring to National and European standards Code of Practice BS8303 for installation of domestic heating and cooking appliances burning solid mineral fuel.
- The current issue of BS EN 15287-1:2007 for design, installation and commissioning of chimneys must be followed.
- In your own interest and for safety, in the United Kingdom, it is the law that all solid fuel appliances are installed by competent persons, a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer. **The Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme (HETAS) require its members to work to recognised standards.**
- In other countries, the installation must also conform to the national and local regulations in force. This may include only the use of permitted fuels in some countries.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an “unauthorised fuel” for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an “exempt” appliance (“exempted” from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore, it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been “authorised” in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than “authorised” fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

Air Control Stop (Low Rate Stop)

The 16i, 18i, 50i and 60i have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and are fitted with a low rate stop. This stop prevents the air control lever being slid to the fully closed position. This will allow the fire to be turned down to a minimum setting without being fully closed.

If the fire is installed into a smoke controlled area then the low rate stop **MUST** be left fitted in position. If the fire is not installed in a smoke controlled area then the stop may be removed.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here:
www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

Health and Safety Precautions

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

The fire is suitable for hearth installation only. The hearth should be non-combustible and to the requirements and size as detailed in part J of the Building Regulations. A typical thickness of a superimposed hearth is 48mm

Due to the newness of materials, the fire may give off a slight smell for a period after initial lighting. This is quite normal and any odours will disperse after being used a few times.

Safety Information

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

Extractor Fans

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this stove as this may cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

Chimney Sweeping

We recommend that chimneys should be swept at least once a year during the burning season. More frequent sweeping may be necessary where fires are burned throughout the year or where low grade woods or bituminous coal are used as fuels. The chimney can be swept through the fire. The fire is provided with removable tertiary air tubes and board baffles to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the unit. See Servicing Instructions.

Chimney Fires

How Do I Know When I Have A Chimney Fire?

Excessive amounts of smoke.
Embers falling down the chimney.
A roaring noise.
Brickwork around the chimney can be very hot.

What Should I Do If I Have a Chimney Fire?

Raise the alarm in the house to let others know.

Call the Fire Service.

Reduce the burning rate of the fire by closing down the throat restrictor in a controlled way so not to let fumes discharge into the room.

Close any ventilation as much as possible.

Place the spark guard in front of the fire.

Move furniture and rugs away from the fireplace.

Feel the chimney breast in other rooms for signs of excessive heat.

Remember chimney fires can spread to the rest of the property always call the fire service - Never tackle a fire yourself.

Get Out – Stay Out

IMPORTANT:

If you have not already done so, FIT A SMOKE ALARM and a CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.

The chimney should be swept before the appliance is installed.

The chimney should be checked regularly to ensure correct evacuation of the flue products particularly after a prolonged shutdown period.

DO NOT use flammable wall coverings directly above or to the sides of the fire which may lead to a fire hazard. Please bear this in mind when installing or decorating.

DO NOT operate the fire with a cracked glass.

DO NOT obstruct the hot air outlets by hanging clothing etc. over the hood.

DO NOT touch the external surfaces, air outlet, hood or frame when the fire is alight as these surfaces become hot.

DO NOT use aerosol sprays near the stove when it is alight.

DO NOT modify the appliance in any way. ONLY modifications authorised by Jetmaster may be carried out.

Always allow the fire to cool before touching any parts. Note that the residual heat in the fuel will remain hot for a considerable length of time.

When operating the controls, opening the door and re-fuelling the fire ALWAYS WEAR A HEAT PROOF GLOVE.

Only genuine Jetmaster replacement parts shall be used.

A suitable fireguard conforming to National Regulations should be used with this appliance to protect children, the elderly or infirm. Care should also be taken with pets.

If there is more than one appliance in the property then each appliance must be supplied with adequate combustion air and ventilation so that all the appliances can operate simultaneously.

All fires require a supply of air to support combustion and to allow the chimney to draw correctly. **Air starvation will result in poor flue draw and smokiness in the room**. Any purpose provided ventilation grille that has been fitted for the fire must be checked regularly to ensure that it is not obstructed or blocked off.

WARNING NOTE:

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken: -

(a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.

(b) Let the fire go out.

(c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required.

(d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flue way or chimney blockage. For your own safety, these must be kept clean at all times.

Carbon Monoxide Alarm.

Your installer should have fitted a Carbon Monoxide alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under “Warning Note” above.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Protection of Heat

As on all heat producing appliances the use of flammable wall coverings and combustible materials directly above or to the sides of the fire may lead to a fire hazard. Please bear this in mind when installing the appliance or decorating.

Fire Surrounds and Shelves

If in doubt always consult the building regulations regarding the proximity of combustible materials.

Some fire surrounds require the fire to be set forward from the chimney breast or to be raised for aesthetic reasons. Ensure that these requirements are taken into account when positioning the fire. Take this into account when forming the recess and front finished face of the fireplace for the fire. Surrounds should be suitable for use with a solid fuel fire.

Use the table below to achieve the minimum distances to combustible surrounds.

Model	Min Height from frame of fire to underside of shelf or surround	Shelf depth out from wall. For every increase in Depth of 25mm. Height to under- side to increase by 50mm	Min distance from side of fire frame to upright of surround
16i	300mm (12”)	100mm (4”)	150mm (6”)
18i	300mm (12”)	100mm (4”)	150mm (6”)
50i	350mm (14”)	100mm (4”)	150mm (6”)
60i	375mm (15”)	100mm (4”)	175mm (7”)
70i	450mm (18”)	100mm (4”)	200mm (8”)
60i Low	375mm (15”)	100mm (4”)	175mm (7”)
70i Low	450mm (18”)	100mm (4”)	200mm (8”)

In certain cases, further protection may be required to guard against heat on combustible materials, such as increasing the shelf height or shielding with a non-combustible material.

This is because of the variability of the heat produced from a solid fuel fire.

It is dependent on the quality of fuel used and the refuelling frequency.

Pictures and TV’s

Due to the extreme temperatures that can be achieved above the fire, always ensure that any TV’s, paintings or other combustible items that may be near do not become excessively hot. For TV’s always consult the manufacturer’s instructions to see if exposure to heat will cause damage.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

THE 16i, 18i, 50i AND 60i INSET APPLIANCESARE DESIGNED AND APPROVED TO BURN WOOD IN A SMOKE CONTROLLED AREA WHEN FITTED AND OPERATED IN LINE WITH THESE NSTRUCTIONS.

Lighting after Installation

A Jetmaster should not be run hard until all cement and plasterwork is completely dry and cured. As a basic guide the installer should

a. Allow a 7-day drying time if the house has other forms of heating.

b. Allow at least 14 days if the installation is in a new or unoccupied property, or is fitted into a completely new chimney breast.

Operating Tool

The operating tool serves two functions.

It is used to open the door and to operate the air control lever.

Door Operation

To open the door, insert the operating tool into the door latch on the right-hand side of the door. Turn the operating tool anti clockwise to open and clockwise to close.

When operating the controls, opening the door and re-fuelling the fire ALWAYS WEAR A HEAT PROOF GLOVE.

Wood Burning and Basket Grates

Jetmaster fires may be used to burn a variety of fuels. If burning wood then no additional accessories are required as wood can be burnt on the bottom grate. However, if burning smokeless fuel then basket grates are available to ensure that the fuel is burned in the most effective way. Make sure that you have the right accessories to get the best out of your fuel and your fire.

Wood Burning

If burning wood then it should be burnt on the bottom grate. (Coal or smokeless fuel cannot be burned in this way). Allow the ash to build up to about 1" (25mm) deep in the base to ensure even and efficient burning.

Ash Removal

After several burns as the ash builds then it can be raked through the grate so as to fall in the ash pan below. This can be emptied by sliding out. If ash builds at the sides and cannot be removed through the cast grate then it is desirable to clean out a few shovels full of the surplus ash as required. (This will be more frequent if burning heavily).

When removing the ash pan and replacing always ensure that it is fitted the correct way around. The ash pan should be fitted with the handle facing to the front.

Lighting with Wood

When lighting the fire, the air control lever should be set to the fully open position. The fire may be lit using proprietary firelighters with kindling wood. Once the fire has been lit the door should be closed over but left slightly ajar for a period of up to 5 minutes until the fire is established.

This allows additional air into the fire, reducing smoke emission and helps the glass to warm up thus avoiding soot forming on the glass. At this point the door may be closed but the air control should remain in the fully open position for a further 5 minutes if required to reduce smoke emission and establish the fire.

Once the fire has established then slightly larger pieces may be added, see "refuelling with Wood" below. Do not put too many logs on until the fire has a hold as this can smother the fire.

Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

DO NOT USE THE APPLIANCE AS AN OPEN FIRE ALWAYS USE IT WITH THE DOOR CLOSED.

Refuelling with Wood

When refuelling ensure that you have a good bed of hot ash and embers to refuel onto. This is particularly important when running the fire on the low rate setting or it is likely that the fire may die or go out.

Before opening the door for refuelling set the air control lever to the fully open position, then open the door for refuelling. When refuelling, 3 to 4 logs spread evenly will give the cleanest burn. Do not overload the appliance.

Directly after refuelling leave the door slightly ajar for a period on 2 to 5 minutes particularly when operating at low output. The door may then be closed. Leave the air control fully open for approximately a further 5 minutes or until the flames are established before closing to the desired setting.

The fire will react better when refuelling if the larger pieces of fuel are loaded first to the rear of the firebox. The right technique comes with a little experience and varies with the type of fuel being burnt.

Ensure the wood is fully charged and alight after re-loading and the door is closed before leaving the fire.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the fire bed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

Basket Grates

Use the basket grate for burning coal or smokeless fuels, alone or mixed with wood.
If burning wood alone then it should be burnt on the grate.
Ash Removal. The removable ash pan simply slides out from under the cast grate for easy emptying. Do not allow ash to build up under the **basket grate bars**. If they are allowed to become covered they will overheat and it will seriously reduce the life of the **basket grate**. See Fitting the Basket in the Installation section of this booklet.

Lighting with Basket Grate

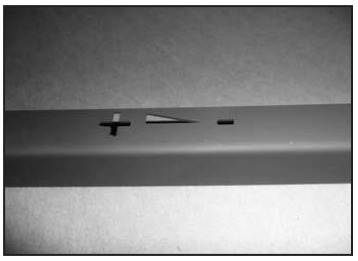
When lighting the fire, the air control should be opened fully by sliding the operating lever to the open position. When using smokeless fuel place the fuel around the edge of the basket forming a circle or two circles. Leave a well in the centre of each circle. Start the fire in this well using proprietary firelighters and or kindling wood. Then gradually bring the fuel in over the fire lighters/kindling. See sections on Use of Air Supply Control and Fuels below.

Use of the Air Supply Control

The air control lever adjusts the primary air. The secondary air supply is pre-set to create simplicity for the user to operate just one control. The primary and secondary air creates an air wash system drawing air across the glass. This helps to keep the glass clean.

It reduces or increases the amount of air drawn into the fire to give the optimum burn. It also has an effect upon the burning rate of the fire. The degree of control exercised by the air control lever is dependent on the draw of the chimney.

Air lever shown in the closed position

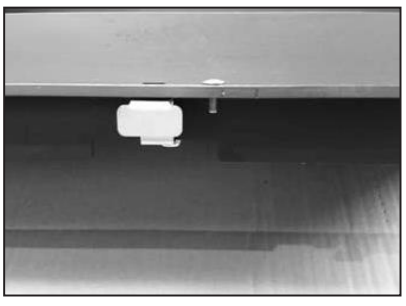


Open/closed marks on frame of fire

When lighting the fire, the air control should be opened fully by sliding the operating lever to the open position and the procedure followed in “Lighting with Wood” above. Once the fire is established, the air control lever may be slid back to a position where the air supply is as far closed as possible while maintaining smoke or fume clearance and the glass clear. Whenever fuel is added to the fire, the air control lever should once again be opened fully and the procedure followed in “Refuelling with Wood” above.

Fires Approved for use within a Smoke Control Area

Fires approved for use within a smoke control area are fitted with a low rate stop that prevents the air control lever being slid to the fully closed position. This will allow the fire to be turned down to a minimum setting without being fully closed. If the fire is installed into a smoke controlled area then the low rate stop **MUST** be left fitted in position. If the fire is not installed in a smoke controlled area then the stop may be removed.



Dampers left completely open

Operation with the air controls or dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated continuously in this position. However, operating the fire on a weak flue (as in some bungalows with relatively short chimneys) the optimum position of the air supply lever may be half open or more.

With flues of greater efficiency or taller chimneys, smoke clearance may be possible with the air supply lever almost completely closed. Note that in the latter case, a small area is left open to guarantee chimney ventilation.

Damping Down for Longer Periods

Do not bank up and close the air supply on a hot fire. The right technique comes with a little experience, and varies with the fuel being burnt. Allow the fire to die down before banking up with fuel. Never close the air supply fully when leaving overnight.

Seasonal Use

In the summer months or at times when the fire is not being used then the air supply lever may be closed to eliminate draughts and to minimise the air loss from the room.

It is important that the flue connection, any appliance baffles or throat plates and the chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

Fuels

The table shows the recommended fuel sizes, weights and refuel interval to achieve the outputs given on page 5 in accordance with EN13229: 2001.

	16i	18i	50i	60i	70i	60i Low	70i Low	
MAXIMUM WOOD SIZE Length Diameter	 200 75	 275 75	 300 75	 400 100	 500 100	 400 100	 500 100	 mm mm
MAXIMUM REFUEL WEIGHT	1.00	1.28	1.80	2.25	2.84	2.00	2.50	Kg
MINIMUM REFUEL INTERVAL	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	Min

Fuel Overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Recommended Fuel Types

The Jetmaster 16i, 18i, 50i and 60i Stoves have been assessed and been considered suitable for exemption under the Clean Air Act 1993 when burning dry wood logs.

Wood

(Recommended and approved fuel for fire to meet requirement of EN13229:2001)

The readiness of wood to burn depends on the density and the size of each piece. Denser hardwoods are generally better than softwoods such as pine, which when dry burn fast and spit. A split log will catch and burn better than a full round log. Only well-seasoned wood should be used. This also helps to burn off more of the tars, reduce the build-up of tar deposits and reduce smoke emission. “Green” wood should not be burnt as it has a high moisture content, which makes it difficult to burn, and reduces net heat output. Air-drying, or seasoning, reduces moisture content, thus making it easier to burn.

The fire burning rate can thus be controlled by the amount of fuel that is used the size of fuel and the refuelling interval as well as the control of the air supply lever. Kindling wood will burn fast, split logs at a medium rate and whole logs a little slower. So by mixing the sizes that are burnt and used in conjunction with the air supply control the fire rate of burn and hence output can be controlled.

Any of the dense hardwoods are recommended such as: - Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Oak, Ash, Elm and numerous others not mentioned.

Smokeless Fuels

Smokeless fuels may be burned in basket grates. Use smaller lumps and some slack when banking down for longer periods of unattended burning.

Of the smokeless fuels, Coalite, Homefire and Anthracite are particularly suitable. Furnace fuels and petroleum based solid fuels should not be used in Jetmaster Stoves.

Cleaning and Maintenance

To maintain the finish on Decorative Surrounds wipe with a soft damp cloth only. **Do not use** abrasive cleaners, polish or solvents as these can damage the surface finish.

The visible front parts of the fire can be repainted with heat resistant black paint. These parts can be repainted every 1 or 2 years as required but generally dusting with a soft brush should keep the fire looking good. The interior of the firebox and the grate should not be painted.

Glass Door

If over a period of time the glass door starts to soot then this may be cleaned with a proprietary cleaner available from your dealer.

ALL CLEANING MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE APPLIANCE COLD.

SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT –

ALLOW THE FIRE TO COOL BEFORE COMMENCING SERVICING OR CLEANING

The data can be found on the data badge located at the left side of the inner fire box.
The data can be read easier if the door is removed.

Servicing

To ensure safe, efficient operation of the appliance, it is necessary to carry out routine servicing at regular intervals.

The frequency of servicing will depend on the particular installation conditions and the frequency of use.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

Extractor Fans

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this stove as this may cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

Chimney Sweeping

We recommend that chimneys should be swept at least once a year during the burning season. More frequent sweeping may be necessary where fires are burned throughout the year or where low-grade woods or bituminous coal are used as fuels. The chimney can be swept through the fire. The fire is provided with removable tertiary air tubes and baffle boards to facilitate chimney sweeping and for the removal of soot from the unit.

Besides chimney sweeping any internal flue ways should also be cleaned. Ensure

that any soot that has fallen on to the top of the baffle boards is removed.

Ensure that any soot that has accumulated around the tertiary air tube holes is removed.

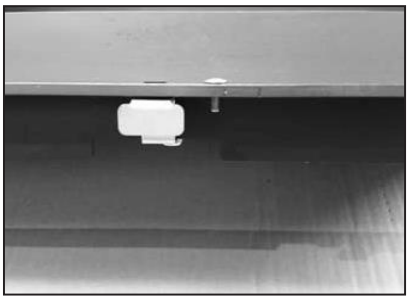
Remove and clean the tertiary air tubes and the baffle boards. Replace and ensure correct operation and adjustment.

Checks

A check on the seal between the fire and the flue should be carried out.
A check on the seal of the door should be carried out.
Check condition of glass door.
Check the air supply requirements.
Check if a carbon monoxide alarm has been fitted into the room where the fire is operating.

Air Control Lever

Ensure that the air control lever moves freely between the open and closed positions. If necessary, grease the air control linkage mechanism (see photo in Inner Firebox “Engine” Fitting section) using a high temperature grease. If required the pivot lock nut may be tightened in increase, or slackened to decrease the tension on the lever. If the fire is installed into a smoke controlled area the low rate stop **MUST** be left fitted in position.



Smoke Draw Test

Finally carry out a smoke draw test as described in Commissioning Section or to the HETAS recommended requirements.

Before any maintenance work or sweeping is carried out always remove the door and store safely.

Removing the Door

Unlock the door with the handle provided.
Remove the door as detailed in section on appliance preparation.

Removing the Log Retainer

Remove the log retainer as detailed in section on appliance preparation.

Tertiary Air Tube, Lower and Upper Baffle Board Cleaning.

Remove the tertiary air tubes and baffle boards as detailed in appliance preparation. Once removed the tertiary air tubes should be cleared and cleaned of any soot. Ensure all air holes are clear of soot and debris. Clean all board baffles and check condition.

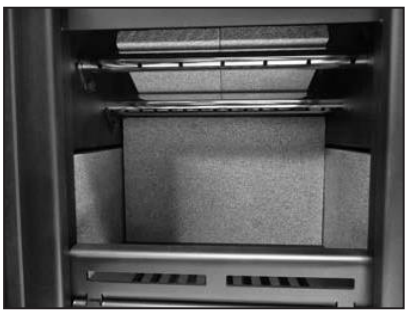
At this point with the baffles out the flue can easily be swept.

If any boards show signs of surface damage or are broken then they should be replaced. Replacement parts are available from your Jetmaster Distributor. For replacement of tertiary air tubes and baffles reverse the removal procedure.

CAUTION

Ensure that the baffles are fitted the correct way around.

Ensure that the lower boards are pushed together in the centre as shown in the photo.



Boards pushed together in centre

Bottom Grate Removal

The bottom grate can be removed and cleaned then re-fitted.

Internal Board Removal

If the internal boards need to be taken out then refer to the appliance preparation section.

Finally re-commission the fire, see Commissioning Section.

Door Glass Replacement and Seal Replacement

To replace the door glass and seals first follow the procedure on door removal.

Once the door is removed then work can be carried out to remove and replace the glass and seals as required.

Place the door on a soft surface in a safe position to protect the glass, paint and inner seal.

Particular attention should be given so that the painted edges do not become damaged.

There are 2 seals on the door.

The door frame consists of 2 parts, an inner frame and main frame.

One seals between the main door frame and the inner firebox. This seal is attached to the back of the outer door frame.

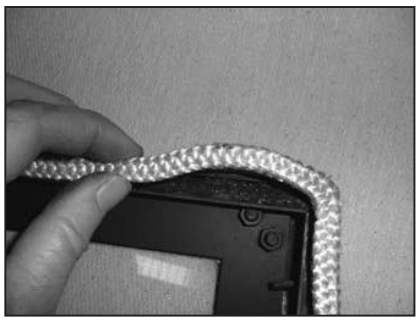
The other seals the glass between the main and inner door frames. It is attached to the inner door frame.

Servicing Door Seal between Door Frame and Stove Body.

If the ceramic rope seal needs replacing then only use a genuine Jetmaster supplied seal and rope flexible sealant. Obtainable through your supplier or from Jetmaster direct.

To remove the ceramic rope seal, start at the bottom corner adjacent to the hinge and pull the old ceramic rope seal out of the recess. Once removed clean any old adhesive out of the recess surfaces. Spread a thin bead of sealer into the channel of the door frame.

To replace start at the same position and working around the frame feed the new ceramic rope seal into the recess. Ensure that it is fully engaged. Take care not to stretch it as it is pulled around the door edge.



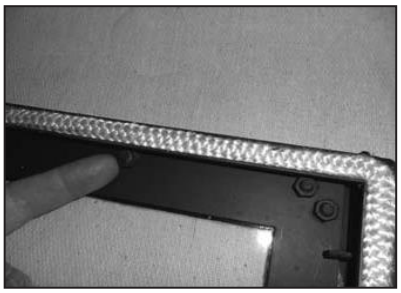
Main door frame to inner firebox seal

Sealer and rope kit

Refit the door using the reverse process in door removal section.

Replacing Glass and Glass Seal to Door

The seal between the glass and the inner door frame can be removed by first removing the bolts that hold the inner frame to the main door frame.



Then remove the old glass and seal and clean the surface under the glass to remove any of the old sealer between the glass and the main door frame. Spread a thin, even bead of sealer into the glass recess.

Refit the glass by aligning in the frame.

Before refitting the inner door frame, check the seal on the back of the frame for damage. If this needs replacing then a seal can be obtained from Jetmaster. This seal has backing tape which should be peeled back and the seal attached to the inner frame around the edge, ensuring that it touches at the corners so as to give a continuous seal.

Refit the inner door frame and nuts hand tight. Finally tighten each nut a little at a time so as to pull the glass down evenly to avoid it cracking.

This will allow the metal to expand when heated to avoid cracking the glass.

DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE BOLTS AND NUTS OR THE GLASS WILL CRACK.

Refit the door using the reverse process in door removal section.

Door Tension Adjustment

After carrying out any servicing on the door always check and adjust if necessary the door latch tension.

The latch tension is adjusted by adjusting the end of the door latch by bending slightly inwards or outwards to achieve more or less tension when the door is closed.

This will adjust the tension of the door seal against the firebox body.

After any adjustment in the door tension always re-commission the fire.

Cleaning and Maintenance

To maintain the finish on Decorative Surrounds wipe with a soft damp cloth only. **Do not use** abrasive cleaners, polish or solvents as these can damage the surface finish.

The visible front parts of the fire can be repainted with heat resistant black paint. These parts can be repainted every 1 or 2 years as required but generally dusting with a soft brush should keep the fire looking good. The interior of the firebox and the grate should not be painted.

Glass Door

If over a period of time the glass door starts to soot then this maybe cleaned with a proprietary cleaner available from your distributor.

ALL CLEANING MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE APPLIANCE COLD

Spare Parts available

Door Seal.
Flexible sealer for door seal.
Glass flat seal.
Flexible sealer for glass fitting.
Baffle boards, lower and upper.
Back and side boards.
Bottom grates.
Replacement handle.

Energy Labelling Classification

	16i	18i	50i	60i	60i Low	70i	70i Low
Energy Efficiency Class	A+	A+	A+	A+	A	A	A
Energy Efficiency	105	113	112	112	103	102	96

Hunter Stoves Group Ltd Extended 5 and 10 Year Warranty

2 Year Standard Warranty

Any appliance bought through the showroom of an authorised Hunter Stoves Group dealership will automatically be covered by our standard 2-year conditional guarantee.

However, this standard 2-year warranty can be extended to a ***5 year*** or ***10-year*** conditional warranty dependent on the model type (5 years- Boiler model and Gas models, 10 years- Room heater).

To qualify for this extended warranty option, you need to:

1. Register your purchase online at https://www.hunterstoves.co.uk/ProductRegistration
2. Retain your proof of purchase.

Warranty Conditions

For the Standard 2 year or extended 5/10-year warranty to be valid and to remain in force throughout the warranty period the following must have been carried out:

1. The appliance must have been installed by an appropriately qualified engineer (from the Competent Person Scheme/Gas Safe) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and in compliance of any relevant national or local building regulations. Please visit the following links for details on the Competent Person Scheme: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/competent-person-scheme-current-schemes-and-how-schemes-are-authorised and Gas Safe register: https://www.gassaferegister.co.uk/
2. The appliance will need to be registered within two months of purchase and the commissioning and installation documentation completed (these need to be kept by the end user).
3. The appliance must be serviced within 12 months of the installation date for the second year of the standard warranty to be valid, and within every 12-month anniversary thereafter to maintain the validity and coverage of any extended warranty. For this purpose, the installation and user instructions, supplied with the appliance, makes a provision for receipts and annual services to be recorded. This is needed in the event of a claim during the warranty period.
4. Only genuine Hunter Stoves spare parts or consumables can be used in the servicing and maintenance of the appliance during any standard or extended warranty period. These can be sourced from your authorised supplier directly or through our website spares portal. www.hunterstoves.co.uk/spares.
5. Any problems or issues giving rise to any claim under the standard or extended warranty must be submitted to the authorised Hunter Stoves Group retailer from whom you originally purchased the appliance. Hunter Stoves Group will then offer appropriate support and help through your original authorised supplier to solve any issues.
6. The standard or extended warranty option is not transferable. It is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of the appliance. For this purpose, please retain the proof of purchase.

Warranty Exclusions

No warranty period is extended to naturally-wearing replaceable consumables and spare parts within the appliance. Such parts include, but are not limited to:

For Solid Fuel Stoves:
Glass and rope/ceramic seals
Fire bricks
Baffles/Throat plates
Log retainers, grate supports & catch bars
Grate parts
Ash-pans
Clip-in Boilers

For Gas Stoves:
Gas pilot assemblies
Thermocouples and Oxy pilots
Ceramic log & coal 'fuel -effects'
Batteries

Paint and Surface Coverings

The paint or surface covering of the appliance will be covered (for 2 years after installation) provided the warranty conditions are met. However, damage due to the following events will not be covered:

1. Damage to the paint surface caused by the appliance being stored in a damp and cold environment is not covered under warranty. Please be aware that any moisture within the room where the stove is installed e.g. through clothes drying, can be a cause of paint issues.
2. In the course of the initial firings of the appliance the paint or enamel surface may change colour. This is normal and as such is therefore not covered under warranty.
3. Damaged caused by over firing, resulting in cracking, bubbling or discolouration to the paint or enamelled surface finish is not covered under warranty.

Warranty Limitations

1. Damage to the appliance due to specific local conditions caused by draft or chimney defects.
2. Damage resulting from installation and use where installation is not in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or local building and/or safety regulations.
3. Damage or premature wear caused by burning inappropriate fuels such as Bituminous coal, "Petro-Coke" or any other Petroleum based coals. Please visit the HETAS website, www.hetas.co.uk, for a full list of approved fuels which are covered by the warranty. Fuels outside of this list are not covered by the warranty.
4. Damage caused by burning material with high creosote content or any other painted/treated timber.
5. Consequential loss to associated non-Hunter Stoves Group products is not covered under the warranty.
6. Consequential loss relating to decorations, soft furnishings or other household assets is not covered under the warranty.
7. Cost associated with the removal and re-installation of an appliance subject to a warranty claim.

Hunter Stoves Group total liability will only extend to the total purchase price paid for the goods in any warranty claim. Hunter Stoves Group reserve the right to replace, repair or refund to value of goods purchased.

ANY HUNTERS STOVES GROUP PRODUCT PURCHASED VIA AN INTERNET SUPPLIER, OR THROUGH AN UNAUTHORISED STOCKIST WILL ONLY BE SUPPORTED BY THE STATUTORY, 12 MONTH GUARANTEE AND WILL NOT QUALIFY FOR ANY EXTENDED 5 OR 10 YEAR WARRANTY.

The Hunter Stoves Group extended warranty option does not affect your statutory rights.

This revised standard or extended 5 or 10-year warranty option comes into effect on **1st September 2015** and will apply to all appliances sold from that date.

This standard/extended warranty applies to purchases of Hunter Stoves within the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Purchases in all other countries are subject to the warranty conditions specified by the distributer in those markets.

hunterstoves
GROUP

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